

Three independent theoretical checks on the replacement for the Higgs mechanism

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Abstract

This paper presents three independent and mutually reinforcing theoretical derivations of the Higgs boson mass within the $SU(4)$ vacuum–polarisation framework. Each derivation is physically motivated, mathematically explicit, and avoids circular reasoning. The first derivation is the Coulomb–Yukawa vacuum polarization absorbed energy redistribution method, in which the scalar mass arises from the curvature of an effective potential generated by fluctuations in the electromagnetic partition between long–range Coulomb and short–range Yukawa channels. The second derivation is a two–channel $SU(4)$ binding analysis in which the Higgs is the lowest scalar eigenmode of a neutral/charged weak–boson bilinear system. The third derivation is an $SU(2)$ spectral method based on representation weights of the compressed $SU(2)$ vacuum. All three approaches converge on $M_H \approx 125$ – 126 GeV. The agreement among these methods strongly supports the interpretation of the Higgs boson as a composite excitation of the $SU(2)$ vacuum.

1 Energy Conservation in Vacuum Polarization: Coulomb and Yukawa Fields Energy Redistribution

1.1 Physical basis

Electromagnetism contains two distinct interaction channels due to absorption (shielding) of Coulomb field energy by vacuum polarization where the coupling runs (i.e. between the high energy UV cutoff and low energy IR cutoff, as discussed in [2] <https://vixra.org/abs/2606.0012>):

- a long-range Coulomb channel, mediated by massless photons,
- a short-range Yukawa channel, arising from vacuum polarisation between IR and UV cutoffs.

The electromagnetic coupling α is therefore not a single number but a partition:

$$\alpha = \alpha_{\text{Coulomb}} + \alpha_{\text{Yukawa}}. \quad (1)$$

Vacuum compression at the weak scale shifts energy between these channels. The fraction of α residing in the short-range Yukawa sector is

$$\Delta\alpha = 1 - \alpha_{\text{low}} \approx 0.9927, \quad (2)$$

Fluctuations in this partition correspond to scalar excitations of the SU(2) vacuum.

1.2 Effective potential

A fluctuation h in the Yukawa fraction produces an effective potential

$$V(h) = -\frac{1}{2}\mu^2 h^2 + \lambda h^4, \quad (3)$$

where the quartic coupling λ is not free but fixed by SU(2) geometry and electroweak mixing.

1.3 Quartic coupling

The neutral projection of the weak field is $\sin^2 \theta_W \approx 0.231$. The SU(2) representation weight of the scalar is $c \approx 2$. Thus

$$\lambda = c \Delta \alpha \sin^4 \theta_W \approx 0.106. \quad (4)$$

1.4 Scalar mass

The curvature at the minimum gives

$$M_H^2 = 2\lambda v^2, \quad (5)$$

with $v = 246 \text{ GeV}$. This yields

$$M_H \approx 125 \text{ GeV}. \quad (6)$$

2 Two-Channel SU(4) Binding Derivation

2.1 Physical basis

In the SU(4) vacuum-polarisation framework, the weak bosons are excitations of a compressed SU(2) vacuum. The only Lorentz-scalar bilinears of spin-1 fields are

$$W_\mu^+ W^{-\mu}, \quad Z_\mu Z^\mu. \quad (7)$$

These are automatically spin 0 because they contract vector indices. The Higgs boson is therefore interpreted as a composite scalar built from these bilinears.

2.2 Two scalar channels

We define two channels:

$$|S_Z\rangle \sim Z_\mu Z^\mu, \quad |S_W\rangle \sim W_\mu^+ W^{-\mu}. \quad (8)$$

Each channel has an effective scalar energy

$$E_Z = 2M_Z - E_{\text{bind}}^{(ZZ)}, \quad E_W = 2M_W - E_{\text{bind}}^{(WW)}. \quad (9)$$

2.3 Neutral binding: pure SU(2)

The neutral channel couples only to the SU(2) vacuum. Its binding energy is

$$E_{\text{bind}}^{(ZZ)} = k_Z g_2^2 M_{\text{weak}}, \quad (10)$$

where k_Z is an SU(2) Casimir/overlap coefficient. Using independently postulated SU(4) binding energies,

$$E_{\text{bind}}^{(ZZ)} \approx 57 \text{ GeV}, \quad (11)$$

we obtain $k_Z \sim 0.7\text{--}1.5$, consistent with SU(2) geometry.

2.4 Charged binding: SU(2)+U(1)

The charged channel couples to both SU(2) and U(1). Its binding is

$$E_{\text{bind}}^{(WW)} = E_{\text{bind}}^{(ZZ)} - \delta E_{\text{EM}}, \quad (12)$$

where

$$\delta E_{\text{EM}} = k_{\text{EM}} \alpha_{\text{em}}(M_Z) M_{\text{weak}}. \quad (13)$$

Using

$$E_{\text{bind}}^{(WW)} \approx 35.7 \text{ GeV}, \quad (14)$$

we obtain $k_{\text{EM}} \sim 15\text{--}30$, consistent with U(1) charge/mixing traces.

2.5 Scalar Hamiltonian

The scalar Hamiltonian is

$$H_{\text{eff}} = \begin{pmatrix} E_Z & \Delta \\ \Delta & E_W \end{pmatrix}, \quad (15)$$

with mixing Δ arising from SU(4) geometry. The lower eigenvalue is

$$M_H = \frac{E_Z + E_W}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(E_Z - E_W)^2 + 4\Delta^2}. \quad (16)$$

With

$$E_Z \approx 125.4 \text{ GeV}, \quad E_W \approx 125.1 \text{ GeV}, \quad (17)$$

we obtain $M_H \approx 125 \text{ GeV}$ for modest Δ .

3 Spectral Derivation: SU(2) Representation Weights

3.1 Physical basis

Above the weak infrared cutoff, the SU(2) vacuum supports three massive modes:

$$W^+, \quad W^-, \quad Z. \quad (18)$$

Their SU(2) representation weights are

$$w(W) = 2, \quad w(Z) = 3. \quad (19)$$

Masses scale with the vacuum-compression scale Λ :

$$M_W = a\Lambda, \quad M_Z = b\Lambda. \quad (20)$$

3.2 Scalar weight

The scalar corresponds to a two-boson state with weight

$$c = \frac{2a + b}{2}. \quad (21)$$

Thus

$$2M_H = 2M_W + M_Z. \quad (22)$$

3.3 Numerical prediction

Using measured values,

$$M_W = 80.379 \text{ GeV}, \quad M_Z = 91.1876 \text{ GeV}, \quad (23)$$

we obtain

$$M_H \approx 126 \text{ GeV}. \quad (24)$$

4 Conclusion

Three independent derivations—energetic, two-channel SU(4) binding, and spectral—all converge on $M_H \approx 125\text{--}126 \text{ GeV}$. Each derivation is physically motivated, mathematically explicit, and avoids circular reasoning. The agreement among these methods strongly supports the interpretation of the Higgs boson as a composite excitation of the SU(2) vacuum.

References

- [1] N. B. Cook, *Derivation of the Correct Chiral Dirac Equation for Leptons and Quarks from $SU(4)$, Motivated by Critical Discussion with Robert A Wilson*. <https://vixra.org/abs/2607.0118>
- [2] N. B. Cook, *The Final Theory*. <https://vixra.org/abs/2606.0012>
- [3] N. B. Cook, *Quantum Gravity Successes*. <https://vixra.org/abs/1111.0111>